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## **Economic evaluation of the efficiency of use of circulating assets**

**Abstract.** *The article reviewed the status of inventory in the organization. The results of an economic study of current assets and their effect on the financial condition of the organization. The analysis of indicators of working capital and their efficiency. The recommendations to speed up inventory turnover may find practical application in the accounting and analytical activity of the agricultural organizations.*

**Key words:** *assets, stock structure, revenue, profitability, accumulation factor, inventory turnover, efficient use of working capital.*

Nowadays organizations need to control and improve their work. The questions connected with condition of current assets take the special place in system of accounting. It results from the fact that they form technological base and define the production purpose of organization.

General partnership “‘Maryanskoye’ and the company” is diversified and economically stable agricultural organization in Krasnoarmeisky district of the Krasnodar Krai. The primary activity is cultivation of grain crops, which is based on use of modern equipment, new technologies and work of highly qualified personnel.

The results of production activity of general partnership “‘Maryanskoye’ and the company” are presented in profit got by the organization in 2013 from product sales. In 2013 it made 43536 thousand rubles that is 6,3% more, than in 2011. Along with profit growth profitability of sales decreased from 17,8% in 2011 to 13,4% in 2013. It, in turn, negatively characterizes a financial condition of the organization [1].

Current assets provide a continuity of production and products sales of the organization. Revolving business assets enter production in the natural form and in the course of production are entirely consumed, transferring the cost to the created product. Funds of the address are connected with service of process of goods circulation, which do not participate in formation of cost, they are its carriers. One of conditions of organization continuity of activity is continuous renewal of its material basis [2].

Further, we will analyze change of structure and contents of current assets, using data of the second section of asset of balance of the organization.

Table 1 shows that the total cost of organization property increased in the studied period by 155903 thousand rubles (58,2%). It occurred because of increase in value of non-current assets on 19941 thousand rubles (13,9%).

In 2013 the cost of mobile property made 260685 thousand rubles that is twice higher than in 2011 (135962 thousand rubles).

Specific weight of current assets in the assets cost of the organization increased in 15,0 percentage points and made 61,5% in 2013.

Growth of material assets is caused by increase of material-production stocks, receivables and financial investments. The greatest growth of current assets is provided by receivables increase, which sum increased on 137 753 thousand rubles (in 17,7 times). In 2013 its specific weight made about 34,4% of all property and increased in comparison with 2011 by 31,3 percentage points [3].

In 2013 the sum of the organization funds decreased on 1522 thousand rubles (24,5% in comparison with 2011) that has an adverse effect on solvency of the organization. However the specific weight of money practically did not change and in 2013 made 1,1%.

Table 1

**Structure and contents of property  
of the general partnership “‘Maryanskoye’ and the company”  
in Krasnoarmeisky district of the Krasnodar Krai**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2011</i>		<i>2012</i>		<i>2013</i>		<i>Deviation (+, –) 2013 in comparison with 2011.</i>	
	<i>Thousand rubles</i>	<i>In % to a result</i>	<i>Thousand rubles</i>	<i>In % to a result</i>	<i>Thousand rubles</i>	<i>In % to a result</i>	<i>Thousand rubles</i>	<i>Percentag e point</i>
All property, including non-current assets	267 954 143 231	100,0 53,5	282 460 154 397	100,0 54,7	423 857 163172	100,0 38,5	155 903 19 941	– – 15,0
Current assets	124 723	46,5	128 063	45,3	260 685	61,5	135 962	15,0
Stocks	102 516	38,3	70 174	24,8	104 121	24,6	1605	– 13,7
including:								
– stocks and materials	17 392	6,5	10 195	3,6	29 237	6,9	11 845	0,4
– receivables	8237	3,1	45 715	16,2	145 990	34,4	137 753	31,3
– financial investments	–	–	650	0,2	650	0,2	650	0,2
– money	6214	2,3	10 096	3,6	4692	1,1	– 1522	– 1,2
– the other reverse assets	7756	2,8	1158	0,4	5092	1,1	– 2664	– 1,7
– The VAT on acquired values	–	–	270	0,1	203	0,1	203	0,1

Financial investments increased in 650 thousand rubles, and their share in the assets cost made 0,2%.

During the analysis of indicators of structural dynamics it was established that in 2013, 38,5% make non-current assets and 61,5% – current assets. Thus as a part of current assets the greatest specific weight is the share of receivables (34,4%).

In general in 2013, the structure of economic funds improved and the happened changes can be estimated positively, thus it is necessary to pay attention to the low specific weight of money.

After the general assessment of a property condition of the organization, it is necessary to give detailed description if structure of material-production means of general partnership “‘Maryanskoye’ and the company”

According to table 2, stocks of inventory items in general increased in 1605 thousand rubles (1,6%). The main gain of stocks occurred on raw materials and stocks, which sum increased in 11845 thousand rubles (68,2%). Expenses for work in progress increased by 1475 thousand rubles (2,2%). Reduction of animals on cultivation and sagination decreased in 10458 thousand rubles (78,9%).

Table 2

**Dynamics and structure of stocks  
of the general partnership “‘Maryanskoye’ and the company”  
in Krasnoarmeisky district of the Krasnodar Krai**

<b>Material current assets</b>	<b>2011</b>		<b>2012</b>		<b>2013</b>	<b>Deviation (+, –) 2013 in comparison with 2011.</b>	<b>2011</b>	
	<b>Thousand rubles</b>	<b>In % to a result</b>	<b>Thousand rubles</b>	<b>In % to a result</b>	<b>Thousand rubles</b>	<b>In % to a result</b>	<b>Thousand rubles</b>	<b>In % to a result</b>
Stocks, sum total	102516	100,0	70174	100,0	104121	100,0	1605	–
Including:								
– stocks and materials	17392	17,00	10195	14,5	29237	28,1	11845	11,1
– expenses for work in progress	67441	65,8	54146	77,2	68916	66,2	1475	0,4
– finished goods for resale	4415	4,3	2153	3,1	3118	3,0	– 1297	– 1,3
– animals on cultivation and sagination	13268	12,9	3638	5,1	2810	2,6	– 10458	– 10,3
– expenses of future periods	–	–	42	0,1	40	0,1	40	– 0,1

The analysis of structural dynamics shows that the greatest specific weight as a part of stocks is expenses in work in progress, which share increased from 65,8% in 2011 to 0,4%. The share of raw materials and stocks increased in 11,1%. In 2013, specific weight of animals on cultivation and sagination made 2,6% that is lower than in 2011 on 10,3% [4]. The increase in material-production stocks testifies to growth of production capacity of the organization. It is important to note that the increase of stocks remnants can both be the result of price increase and point to decrease in consumer demand, poor quality of production or spasmodic release.

For assessment of stocks structure, it is necessary to use coefficient of accumulation ( $C_a$ ) [5]. It is determined by the following formula:

$$C_a = (PS + WP + EF) / (FG + G),$$

where PS – the cost of production stocks; NP – the cost of work in progress; RB – expenses of future periods; FG – the cost of finished goods; T – the cost of goods.

The coefficient of accumulation characterizes the level of mobility of stocks of product-material items, and at optimum option it has to be less than 1.

In 2013, in general partnership “‘Maryanskoye’ and the company” this coefficient was more than 31 that testifies to adverse structure of the organization stocks, existence of excessive and unnecessary production stocks, unjustified growth of the remnants of a work in progress.

Therefore, the organization has the policy of conscious accumulation of raw stocks in connection with interruptions in supply and inflationary processes, and also for the further growth of production volume. Efficiency of current assets use is affected by a set of factors, frequently acting in opposite directions. On the width of influence and degree of controllability, factors can be divided in three groups: general-economic factors, organizational factors and factors connected with technical progress.

Taking into account the above-mentioned, it is possible to carry out an assessment of efficiency of current assets use in a general partnership “Maryanskoye’ and the company” in Krasnoarmeisky district of the Krasnodar Krai [6].

Table 3

**Efficiency of current assets use  
of the general partnership “Maryanskoye’ and the company”  
in Krasnoarmeisky district of the Krasnodar Krai**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2013 in % (times)</i>	
				<i>2011.</i>	<i>2012.</i>
Revenue, thousand rubles	229 491	278 950	325 718	141,9	116,8
Profit on sales, thousand rubles	40 962	51 823	43 536	106,3	84,0
Net profit, thousand rubles	40 913	53 599	36 478	89,2	68,1
Average annual sum of current assets, thousand rubles	113 198	126 393	194 374	171,7	153,8
Current assets for 1000 rub, rubles:					
– revenues	493,3	453,1	596,8	121,0	131,7
– profits on sales	2763,5	2438,9	4464,7	161,6	183,1
– net profit	2766,8	2358,1	5328,5	192,6	in 2,3 times

The analysis of Table 3 showed that in 2013 the proceeds from sales counting on 1000 rub of current assets made 5968 rub that is 21,0% more, than in 2011 and 31,7% more than in 2012. The realization profit on 1000 rub of current assets in 2013 increased by 61,6% in comparison with 2011. It is connected with increase of current assets of the organization at simultaneous increase financial results of the organization activity and testifies to their effective use.

Change of the analyzed indicators is caused by reduction of financial results of the organization activity in general that negatively characterizes efficiency of material resources use.

According to Table 4, in 2011 – 2013 reduction of net profit decreased in 4435 thousand rubles (10,8%). This decrease and simultaneous growth of the sum of the average annual current assets remnants led to reduction of level of their profitability [7].

Profitability of current assets of the organization in 2013 made 18,8% that on 17,3 percentage points is less than in 2011. Level of raw materials and stocks profitability reduced on 219,4 percentage points in relation to 2011.

All these facts testifies to inefficient use of current assets of the organization and has negative impact on financial condition of the organization.

Table 4

**Profitability of resources  
of the general partnership “‘Maryanskoye’ and the company”  
in Krasnoarmeisky district of the Krasnodar Krai**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>Deviation (+, –) 2013 in comparison with</i>	
				<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
Net profit, thousand rubles	40 913	53 599	36 478	– 4435	– 17121
Average annual size of, thousand rubles					
– current assets	113 198	126 393	194 374	81 176	67 981
– stocks	78 916	86 345	87 148	8232	803
– stocks and materials	10 116	13 794	19 716	9600	5922
Profitability, %:					
– current assets	36,1	42,4	18,8	– 17,3	– 23,6
– stocks	51,8	62,1	41,9	– 9,9	– 20,2
– stocks and materials	404,4	388,6	185,0	– 219,4	– 203,6

The purpose of economic activity of any organization is the maximum acceleration of current assets turnover. Factors of acceleration of current assets turnover are the following:

- optimization of production stocks;
- effective use of material, labor and monetary resources;
- reduction of duration of production cycle;
- reduction of terms of current assets stay in the remnants of finished goods and in calculations.

As a result of acceleration, economic effect of turnover is expressed in relative release of means from a turn, and also in increase in the sum of profit.

The sum of the released funds from a turn (due to acceleration of turnover or call of additional funds in a turn at turnover delay) is defined by multiplication of actual one-day turnover of realization and change of duration of one turn in days:

$$\Delta TF = (T_{ca1} - T_{ca0}) \times P_{r1} / D$$

where  $T_{ca1}$ ;  $T_{ca0}$  – respectively duration of one turn of current assets for the reporting and previous periods, in days;

$P_{r1}$  – proceeds from sales of production for the reporting period, in rubles;

$D$  – number of days in the reporting period [8].

Let us calculate reserve of acceleration of stocks turnover due to growth of proceeds from sales of production in 2013 in comparison with 2012. For this purpose, it is necessary to calculate reserve of growth of proceeds from sales of main types of production at the expense of increase in prices.

Table 5

**Reserve of growth of proceeds  
due to sales at the expense of production prices increase  
of the general partnership “‘Maryanskoye’ and the company”  
in Krasnoarmeisky district of the Krasnodar Krai**

<i>Production</i>	<i>Volume sales, cental</i>	<i>The price for 1 cental, rub</i>		<i>Reserve growth of the price, rub</i>	<i>Reserve of growth of revenue, thousand rubles</i>
		<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>		
Sunflower	19 616	1023,25	1579,68	556,43	10915,0
Corn	43 127	446,8	696,11	249,31	10752,0
Live mass of cattle	1724	2076,13	2315,55	239,42	412,8
Total	x	x	x	x	22079,8

Table 5 makes it possible to draw a conclusion that the reserve of revenue made 22079,8 thousand rubles at the expense of increase in prices on main types of production of plant growing and animal husbandry in 2013 in relation to 2012 [9]

Let us calculate a reserve of acceleration of stocks turnover in general partnership “‘Maryanskoye’ and the company” due to increase of proceeds from sales of main types of agricultural production.

Table 6

**Reserve of acceleration of stocks turnover due to revenue growth from product sales  
of the general partnership “‘Maryanskoye’ and the company”  
in Krasnoarmeisky district of the Krasnodar Krai**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>With a growth of revenue</i>	<i>Change (+, -)</i>
Revenue, thousand rubles	325 718	347 797,8	22 079,8
Average annual stocks cost, thousand rubles	87 148	87 148	0
Coefficient of stocks turnover	3,738	3,991	0,253
Duration of one turn of stocks, days	96	90	- 6
Coefficient of stocks fixing	0,268	0,251	- 0,017
Need for stocks at a speed of turn in 2013, thousand rubles	x	93 210,0	x
Sum of attraction of financial resources in a turn, thousand rubles	x	6062	x

Growth of proceeds from sales of main types of production on 22079,8 thousand rubles led to reduction of term of stocks turnover for 6 days that gives the chance to the organization to save financial resources in amount of 6062 thousand rubles.

Thus, acceleration of current assets turnover means saving of socially necessary time and release of means from a turn. It allows the organization to manage the smaller sum of means for ensuring release and product sales or at the same volume of current assets to increase the volume of the made production. Inflow of money promotes financing owing increase due to acceleration of current assets turnover [10].

We would like to note that for increase of efficiency of material-production stocks use in general partnership “‘Maryanskoye’ and the company” in Krasnoarmeisky district of the Krasnodar Krai, it is necessary to expand production sales markets, increase orders for production and reduce the term of turnover of raw materials and stocks that will increase efficiency of use of available capacities and get additional profit [11].



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